

Criteria for adding plants to a new category of plants for planting; “Not Authorized Pending Risk Analysis” (NAPRA)

A. How this section fits into the overall design:

Phase 1 of the Q37 revision is a proposed rule to establish the new category of plants for planting, NAPRA. All plants for planting will fall into one of the following categories:

- Unassessed
- *Not authorized for import pending risk analysis*
- Assessed and enterable with phytosanitary certificate, subject to inspection and existing permit requirements.
- Assessed and enterable with phytosanitary certificate, subject to inspection and existing permit requirements, with additional approved risk mitigations, such as treatments, postentry growing, etc.
- Prohibited

This document defines criteria for placing a taxon in the second category.

B. Underlying assumption

Process must be

- practical
- quick/timely
- transparent
- logical
- based on reasonable knowledge
- applied only to taxa not already listed as prohibited or approved with mitigation (it can be used to reevaluate taxa on approved list when new information surfaces)

C. Scope

Kingdom Plantae:

- Non vascular plants (mosses, liverworts, hornworts, green algae)
- Vascular Plants (Ferns and fern allies (club mosses, horsetails, spike mosses, quillworts and whisk-ferns); Gymnosperms, Angiosperms)

D. Criteria

The following criteria will be applied to two categories; potential quarantine pest plants and potential hosts of quarantine pests.

CRITERIA FOR POTENTIAL QUARANTINE PEST PLANTS

Criterion A1 – Pest Categorization: Damage Potential

Scientifically sound evidence demonstrates that:

- a. Species is documented as being capable of causing damage to crops, livestock, poultry, or other interests of agriculture, irrigation, navigation, natural resources, public health, or the environment.
- b. Genus contains species that are all documented as being capable of causing damage to crops, livestock, poultry, or other interests of agriculture, irrigation, navigation, natural resources, public health, or the environment

If either a. or b. is true, continue to A2.

If neither is true – stop.

Acceptable sources of information for criterion A1 include, but are not limited to:

- Government reports
- APHIS's Offshore Pest Information System (OPIS) and similar national and international alert systems
- Peer-reviewed, scientific journal articles
- Published International Weed references.
- International Databases, such as the Crop Protection Compendium.
- Personal observation of at least two reputable weed scientists, biologists, plant protection officials that the plant is invasive (e.g. communications found on invasives list servers).
- Scientific screening systems and predictive models such as the Weed Science Society of America's prioritization model to identify weeds of global significance that pose a threat to the United States.
- All available pest risk assessments, particularly the weediness screening portions of APHIS fruit and vegetable commodity pest risk analyses.

Criterion A2 - Pest Categorization: Pest Plant(s) identity is/are accurately established.

The default level of listing for potential quarantine pest plants is species. However, some exceptions will be made when justified. For example, a listing can be at the genus level for a monotypic genus, or when *all* of the species in the genus meet criteria A1 and A3. A listing might be at a subordinate level if a subspecies, variety, or form is genetically different enough to pose different risk level from the species and the difference is readily determined.

If yes, continue to criterion A3.

If no, stop until identity can be established.

Criterion A3 – Pest Categorization: Geographic regulatory requirements.

The plant species must be one of the following:

- a. Non native, not present in the United States.
- b. Non native, present but not widely distributed and capable of further spread; and under or being considered for official control.

If either a. or b. is true, place taxon in the category “not authorized pending risk evaluation”.

If neither a. nor b. is true, stop

B. CRITERIA FOR POTENTIAL HOSTS OF QUARANTINE PLANT PESTS.

Criterion B1 – Pest Categorization: Damage Potential

Credible evidence exists of a plant pest’s potential to cause economic and/or environmental harm. Acceptable sources of information for criterion B1 include but are not limited to:

- Government reports
- APHIS’s Offshore Pest Information System (OPIS) and similar national and international alert systems
- Peer-reviewed, scientific journal articles
- Published international references
- International Databases, such as the Crop Protection Compendium
- Professional society reports (e.g. American Phytopathological Society, Entomological Society of America)

If yes for one or more pests, continue to Criterion B2

If no – stop.

Criterion B2– Pest Categorization: Pest(s) identity is/are accurately established.

The identity of the pest(s) should be clearly defined. If this is not possible because the causal agent of particular symptoms has not yet been fully characterized, then the pest should have been shown to produce consistent symptoms and to be transmissible.

The taxonomic unit for the pest is generally species. The use of a higher or lower taxonomic level should be supported by scientifically sound rationale. In the case of levels below the species, this should include evidence demonstrating that factors such as differences in virulence, host range or vector relationships are significant enough to affect phytosanitary status.

If yes, continue to Criterion B3.
If no – stop until identity can be established.

Criterion B3– Pest Categorization: Geographic regulatory requirements.

Determine whether the identified pest(s) is/are not present in the United States, or if present in the United States, is/are the pest(s) of limited distribution and under or being considered for official control.

If yes for one or more pest, continue to Criterion B4.
If no – stop

Criterion B4. Host status

Determine the host range of the identified pest(s). The identity of the host species or genus should be clearly defined. The plant taxon generally used to regulate plants for planting is genus; however, other taxa, such as species, may be used for specific host/pest combinations.

a. Status of the candidate plant taxon as a potential host (pathway) for pest(s) of potential quarantine significance is clearly documented in a variety of ways including but not limited to any of the following:

- PPQ interception database (PIN/309)
- International or national pest alerts
- Scientific, peer-reviewed literature
- Government reports
- International databases
- Professional society reports (e.g. American Phytopathological Society, Entomological Society of America)
- Pest risk assessments, particularly those prepared for the fruit and vegetable quarantine or for plants in growing media.

Reports of host status based solely on candidate plant's role as a laboratory or experimental host may be discounted.

b. A plant that has been imported from certain areas of the world safely may pose greater risk from new countries of origin. If information becomes available from any of the bulleted sources above that an enterable species poses greater risk from an unprecedented source, the combination of taxon/origin may be added to the list. For precededented hosts and sources, import history, including interceptions, will be reviewed before determining appropriate action to reduce pest risk.

If either a. or b. is true for a pest of potential quarantine significance, place plant taxon in category “not authorized pending risk evaluation”.

If neither a. nor b. is true - stop.